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PULPWOOD PRODUCTION in the Northeast 1966

by Neal P. Kingsley

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COVER PHOTO. — Scaling balsam fir pulpwood in Coos County, New Hampshire.

PULPWOOD PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO RISE FOR FOURTH YEAR

PULPWOOD production in the Northeast continued to climb in 1966 for the fourth consecutive year. Total production of all forms of pulpwood (table 1)—roundwood, pulpwood chips, and miscellaneous wood-industry byproducts—amounted to 5,737,700 cords in the 14 Northeastern States.[1] This total represents a gain of 604,900 cords or 12 percent over the 1965 total of 5,122,800 cords. Since 1963, when this annual survey of pulpwood production in the Northeast was begun, total pulpwood production in the 14 states has risen by 1,158,700 cords or nearly 25 percent (fig. 1).

[1] Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia.

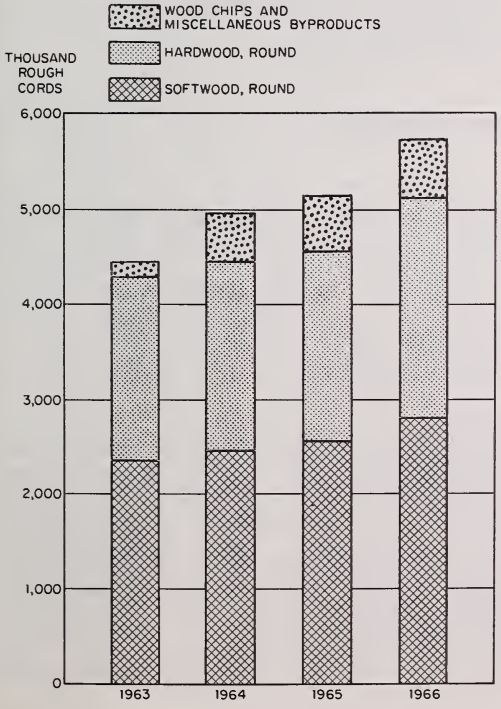

Figure 1.—Total pulpwood production in the 14 states of the Northeast, 1963-66.

Northeastern woodpulp mills received a total of 6,070,700 cords of all forms of pulpwood in 1966 (table 2), while 5,737,700 cords of all forms of pulpwood were produced in the region. Thus the region produced a quantity of pulpwood equivalent to nearly 95 percent of the total pulpwood received by mills in the Northeast. This means that the Northeast received slightly more than 5 percent more pulpwood in 1966 than was produced in the region.

ROUND PULPWOOD

The production of round pulpwood rose 569,100 cords from 1965, to total 5,159,600 cords in 1966. This represents a gain of 12 percent over the 1965 total of 4,590,500. Also, 1966 is the first year of record when round pulpwood production in the Northeast exceeded 5 million cords.

Northeastern woodpulp mills received a total of 5,488,800 cords of roundwood (table 4) in 1966. Thus, as in 1965, the amount of roundwood produced in the Northeast amounted to 94 percent of the total roundwood receipts.

Ohio Ups Roundwood Output Nearly 24 Percent

Ohio showed the greatest percentage increase in roundwood production of all the Northeastern States. In 1966 Ohio produced 336,700 cords of roundwood—64,200 cords or 24 percent more than in 1965. Thus Ohio moved from the fifth largest producer in 1965 to the fourth largest in 1966, exchanging places with West Virginia.

Pennsylvania, which produced 627,600 cords of roundwood in 1966, ranked second in percent gained, an increase of 19 percent above its 1965 production. New York increased its production by 18 percent to produce 439,000 cords in 1966 and rank third in percent gained. Although Maine, the region's largest pulpwood producer, harvested 350,200 cords more in 1966 than in 1965, its total production (2,767,600 cords) was only 14.5

percent higher than in 1965 and the state ranked fourth in percent gained.

Several states showed declines in production. However, most of these states are not major pulpwood producers. Rhode Island dropped 52 percent from 1965, Connecticut 34 percent, and Kentucky 3 percent.

Delaware Shows 68 Percent Increase Since 1963

Between 1963 and 1966, Delaware showed the largest percentage increase in round pulpwood production of all 14 states. In 1963 Delaware produced 26,400 cords and in 1966 it produced 44,300 cords. This 1966 total represents a 68-percent gain since 1963. By comparison, Ohio showed a 42-percent gain and Maine a 29-percent gain over their 1963 totals.

Softwood Percentage Drops 2 Percent

Softwoods accounted for 54 percent of the round pulpwood cut in the Northeast in 1966, down from 56 percent in 1965. All states except Delaware, Maine, and Vermont produced less softwood in 1966 than in 1965.

Both spruce and fir, and hemlock and tamarack, were up from 1965; but pine was down nearly 7 thousand cords. Spruce and fir accounted for 71 percent of the softwood, hemlock and tamarack 10 percent, and pine 19 percent. In 1965 these percentages were 71, 9, and 20, respectively.

All states except five—Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and West Virginia—showed significant increases in hardwood production. Of the hardwood species groups, aspen and yellow-poplar accounted for 4 percent as in 1965. The oak and hickory group gained 2 percentage points—from 26 percent in 1965 to 28 percent in 1966. The other-hardwood group dropped from 70 percent of all hardwoods in 1965 to 68 percent in 1966. The other-hardwood group includes all hardwood species found in the Northeast other than the oaks, hickories, aspens, and yellow-poplar.

Round Pulpwood Production In Eighteen Counties Exceeds 50 Thousand Cord Mark

Eighteen counties in five Northeastern States produced more than 50 thousand cords of round pulpwood each. Eleven counties were in Maine, three in Pennsylvania, two in New York, and one each in Maryland and New Hampshire. Sixteen of these counties —those in Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Maryland— produced more than 50 thousand cords in 1965 as well as in 1966. St. Lawrence and Essex Counties in New York returned to the list of top producers after a short absence. St. Lawrence County exceeded the 50-thousand-cord mark in 1963 but failed to do so in 1964 and 1965. Essex County made the list of top counties in 1964 with 56,400 cords, but fell short in 1965. Thus none of these 18 counties is new to the list of over-50-thousand-cord counties.

These 18 counties produced a total of 3,143,000 cords of round pulpwood or 61 percent of the region's total. But these counties account for only about 21 percent of the region's commercial forest land.[2] Thus about 21 percent of the commercial forest land provided 61 percent of the round pulpwood cut in 1966.

The top counties in order of highest production are:

County and state	*Thousand cords*	*County and state*	*Thousand cords*
1. Aroostock, Maine	576.1	10. Clearfield, Pa.	78.5
2. Somerset, Maine	483.2	11. Kennebec, Maine	74.0
3. Penobscot, Maine	391.1	12. Hancock, Maine	72.2
4. Piscataquis, Maine	324.5	13. Huntingdon, Pa.	61.2
5. Washington, Maine	226.4	14. Bedford, Pa.	56.0
6. Oxford, Maine	196.5	15. St. Lawrence, N. Y.	53.8
7. Coos, N. H.	184.4	16. Garrett, Md.	53.3
8. Franklin, Maine	127.2	17. Cumberland, Maine	52.8
9. Waldo, Maine	81.1	18. Essex, N. Y.	50.7
			3,143.0

[2] Commercial forest land is defined as forest land that is producing or is capable of producing timber crops and that is not withdrawn from timber utilization by statute or administrative regulation.

INTENSITY OF ROUND PULPWOOD HARVEST OF 1966

By comparing the round pulpwood harvest by counties (fig. 2) and the harvest per thousand acres of commercial forest land by counties (fig. 3) we can see that some counties that produced large volumes of wood had a relatively light cutting intensity and vice versa. For instance, Hancock County in Maine produced over 50,000 cords (fig. 2), yet Hancock County produces between 50 and 100 cords per 1,000 acres of commercial forest land (fig. 3). The reverse of this situation is seen in McCracken County, Kentucky. McCracken County produces 50 to 5,000 cords, yet produces 100 to 150 cords per thousand acres of commercial forest land. From this, we can see that the total production of pulpwood in a county is not necessarily an indication of the intensity of the pulpwood harvest in the county.

Figure 3 indicates the volume of round pulpwood cut per 1,000 acres of commercial forest land; it does not indicate whether or not a particular county's cutting intensity is too high or if the county's forests are or are not being overcut. The cut for pulpwood is only one of several factors that must be considered and analyzed in detail before one could reasonably conclude that any area is or is not being overcut. Among these other factors are: the average annual timber cut for all forest products, the average annual growth rate of the timber, the proportion of land classed as commercial forest land that is actually available for timber cutting (Will the owner cut timber at present prices?), the species composition of the forest, the level of stocking (Does stocking need to be increased or decreased?), and many more. Thus, to accurately determine whether or not an area is being cut too intensively would entail considerable study.

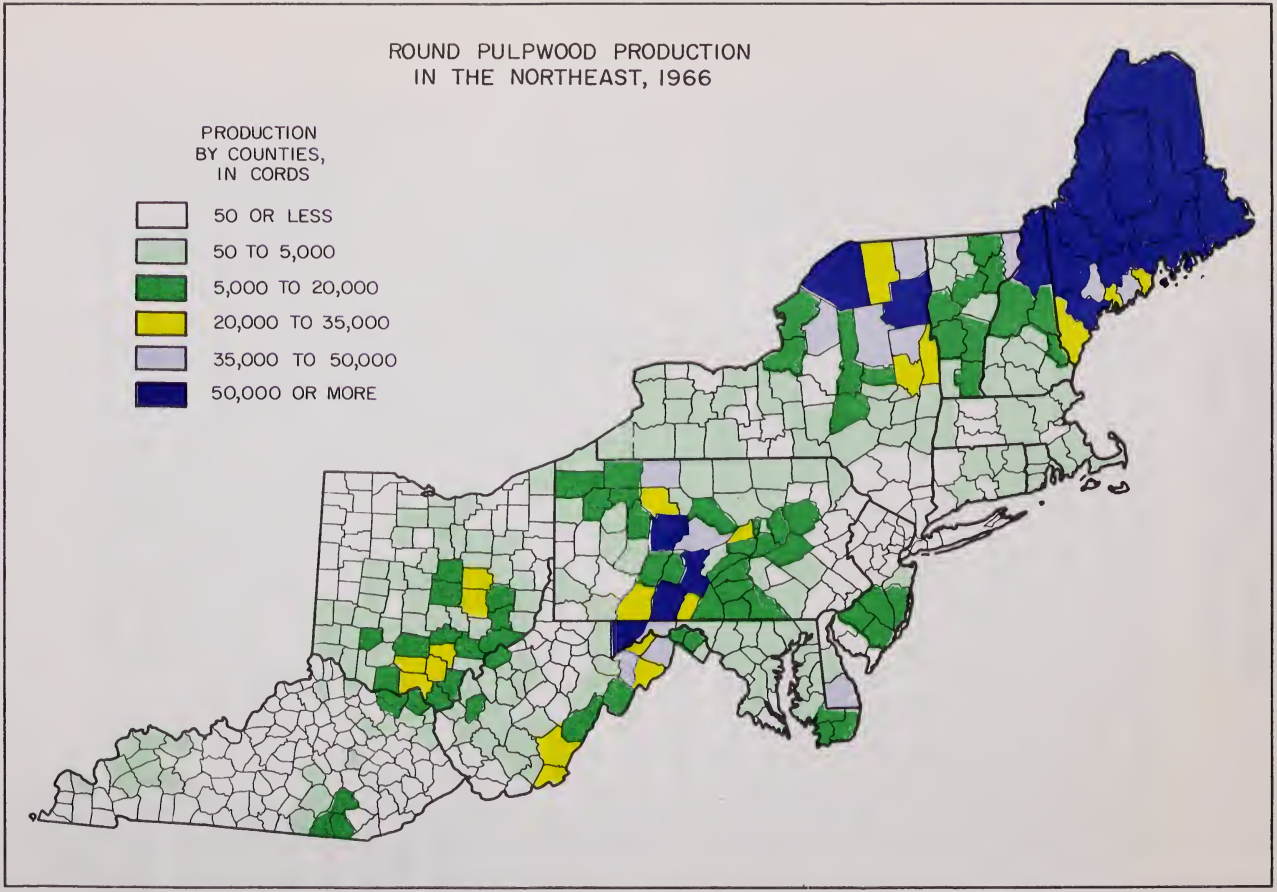

Figure 2. — The geographical pattern of round pulpwood production in the Northeast in 1966.

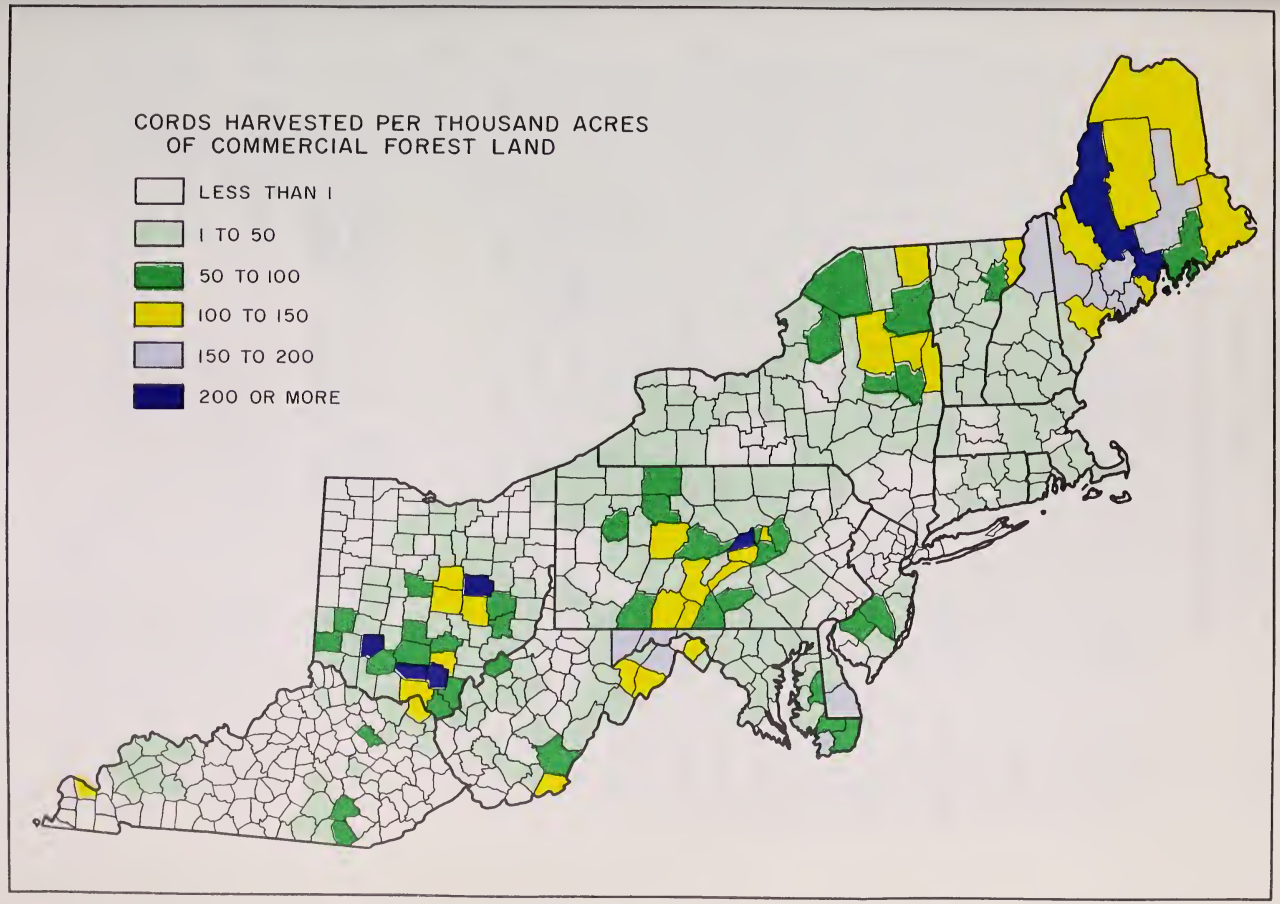

Figure 3. — The intensity of the round pulpwood harvest by counties in the Northeast, 1966.

UPWARD TREND IN WOOD CHIP PRODUCTION SLOWS

The production of pulpwood chips, which are produced primarily from sawmill slabs and edgings, gained only 7 percent over last year. By comparison, pulpwood chip production in 1965 was about one-fourth greater than in 1964. In 1966 the Northeast produced the equivalent of 557,700 cords of wood chips, compared with 522,000 cords in 1965. Softwood chip production in the region declined slightly—4 percent, while hardwood chip production rose 14 percent from the 1965 totals.

Of the 11 states that produced pulpwood chips in 1966, six showed increases over their 1965 production and five showed declines. The largest increase occurred in Kentucky where wood chip production rose from 9,800 cords in 1965 to 27,400 in 1966—a gain of 180 percent. Pennsylvania replaced West Virginia as the second largest chip producer by raising its total output by 18,400 cords to 83,100—a gain of 28 percent. West Virginia's production dropped 17 percent—16,000 cords from 1965. Vermont showed the largest decline in production: here production dropped 51 percent—18,400 cords—from the 1965 total to 17,600 cords in 1966.

USE OF OTHER BYPRODUCTS UP SHARPLY FROM 1965

The use of other wood-industry byproducts totaled 20,400 cords in 1966 compared to 10,300 cords in 1965.

Most of this increase took place in Maine and New York. Maine produced 14,900 cords in 1966 compared with 5,100 cords in 1965. New York, which produced only 700 cords in 1965, produced 3,000 in 1966.

■

Table 1. — Total production of all forms of pulpwood in the Northeast, by state, 1966

(In thousand rough cords[1])

State	Total roundwood	Total chips	Total all other	Total all forms
Connecticut	8.4	—	—	8.4
Delaware	44.3	—	—	44.3
Kentucky	86.6	27.4	—	114.0
Maine	2,767.6	148.5	14.9	2,931.0
Maryland	153.1	46.9	—	200.0
Massachusetts	11.0	5.7	—	16.7
New Hampshire	223.2	61.7	—	284.9
New Jersey	43.5	.3	.3	44.1
New York	439.0	51.3	3.0	493.3
Ohio	336.7	38.8	—	375.5
Pennsylvania	627.6	83.1	.7	711.4
Rhode Island	2.7	—	—	2.7
Vermont	126.0	17.6	1.5	145.1
West Virginia	289.9	76.4	—	366.3
Total	5,159.6	557.7	20.4	5,737.7

[1] 128 cubic feet of wood, bark, and airspace.

Table 2. — Total production and receipts of all forms of pulpwood in the Northeast, by state, and total production as a percent of total receipts, 1966

State	Total production of all forms of pulpwood	Total receipts of all forms of pulpwood	Total production as a percent of total receipts
	Thousand rough cords		*Percent*
Connecticut	8.4	(D)	(D)
Delaware	44.3	—	—
Kentucky	114.0	—	—
Maine	2,931.0	3,105.4	94
Maryland	200.0	(D)	(D)
Massachusetts	16.7	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire	284.9	415.1	69
New Jersey	44.1	60.1	73
New York	493.3	748.5	66
Ohio	375.5	482.8	78
Pennsylvania	711.4	823.5	86
Rhode Island	2.7	(D)	(D)
Vermont	145.1	(D)	(D)
West Virginia	366.3	—	—
All states	5,737.7	6,070.7	95

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual mills.

Table 3. — Round pulpwood production in the Northeast by states and species groups, 1966

(In thousand rough cords)

State	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
Connecticut	—	—	6.1	6.1	—	0.9	1.4	2.3	8.4
Delaware	—	—	40.8	40.8	0.1	.3	3.1	3.5	44.3
Kentucky	—	—	30.1	30.1	1.3	46.6	8.6	56.5	86.6
Maine	1,720.4	258.6	123.3	2,102.3	63.5	—	601.8	665.3	2,767.6
Maryland	—	.2	63.9	64.1	.1	37.1	51.8	89.0	153.1
Massachusetts	—	—	4.9	4.9	—	.9	5.2	6.1	11.0
New Hampshire	96.7	9.3	6.8	112.8	2.4	—	108.0	110.4	223.2
New Jersey	—	—	34.9	34.9	—	7.7	.9	8.6	43.5
New York	73.7	4.4	45.2	123.3	21.7	12.4	281.6	315.7	439.0
Ohio	—	—	10.4	10.4	6.6	181.7	138.0	326.3	336.7
Pennsylvania	—	8.3	65.5	73.8	.4	260.6	292.8	553.8	627.6
Rhode Island	—	—	1.6	1.6	—	.8	.3	1.1	2.7
Vermont	91.3	2.6	3.2	97.1	1.6	.3	27.0	28.9	126.0
West Virginia	.7	.8	83.0	84.5	—	109.9	95.5	205.4	289.9
Total	1,982.8	284.2	519.7	2,786.7	97.7	659.2	1,616.0	2,372.9	5,159.6

Table 4. — Round pulpwood production and receipts in the Northeast, by state and destination and source of wood, 1966

(In thousand rough cords)

State	Total production (2+3+4)	Produced within the state			Received from other states or provinces		Total received (4+5+6)
		Shipped to other states in Northeast	Shipped outside the Northeast	Received within the state	In the Northeast	Outside the Northeast	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Connecticut	8.4	(D)	—	(D)	—	—	(D)
Delaware	44.3	27.9	16.4	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	86.6	39.8	46.8	—	—	—	—
Maine	2,767.6	65.9	2.0	2,699.7	16.7	193.1	2,909.5
Maryland	153.1	22.7	38.9	91.5	(D)	(D)	(D)
Massachusetts	11.0	7.6	—	3.4	(D)	—	(D)
New Hampshire	223.2	34.4	—	188.8	117.0	54.4	360.2
New Jersey	43.5	.4	—	43.1	—	—	43.1
New York	439.0	1.3	21.5	416.2	75.1	194.1	685.4
Ohio	336.7	10.8	—	325.9	35.8	8.3	370.0
Pennsylvania	627.6	53.0	—	574.6	88.2	31.2	694.0
Rhode Island	2.7	—	—	2.7	(D)	—	(D)
Vermont	126.0	(D)	—	(D)	—	—	(D)
West Virginia	289.9	221.2	68.7	—	—	—	—
Total	5,159.6	599.9	194.3	4,365.4	599.9	523.5	5,488.8

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual mills.

Table 5. — Pulpwood chip production in the Northeast, by state and destination and by softwood and hardwood, 1966[1]

(In thousand rough cord equivalents)

State[2]	Total production			Received in state			Received out of state			
	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	Receiving state
Kentucky	—	27.4	27.4	—	—	—	—	6.6	6.6	Ohio
							—	18.3	18.3	Tennessee
							—	2.5	2.5	Virginia
Maine	120.7	27.8	148.5	114.0	26.9	140.9	6.7	.9	7.6	New Hampshire
Maryland	23.5	23.4	46.9	.8	2.4	3.2	9.7	6.7	16.4	New Jersey
							13.0	14.3	27.3	Pennsylvania
Massachusetts	(*)	5.7	5.7	—	—	—	(*)	5.7	5.7	New York
New Hampshire	47.7	14.0	61.7	28.9	11.9	40.8	18.8	2.1	20.9	Maine
New Jersey	—	.3	.3	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	
New York	1.7	49.6	51.3	1.7	33.6	35.3	(*)	8.4	8.4	Pennsylvania
							—	7.6	7.6	Ontario, Canada
Ohio	—	38.8	38.8	—	38.8	38.8	—	—	—	
Pennsylvania	3.2	79.9	83.1	3.2	79.7	82.9	—	.2	.2	New York
Vermont	3.7	13.9	17.6	—	—	—	2.5	—	2.5	Maine
							.7	1.2	1.9	New Hampshire
							.5	12.7	13.2	New York
West Virginia	2.2	74.2	76.4	—	—	—	.9	10.3	11.2	Maryland
							—	58.9	58.9	Ohio
							—	.4	.4	Pennsylvania
							—	.1	.1	Tennessee
							1.3	4.5	5.8	Virginia
Total	202.7	355.0	557.7	148.6	193.6	342.2	54.1	161.4	215.5	

* Less than 50 cords.

[1] The data presented in this table are for pulpwood chips produced, by state. They do not represent the source of raw material for chipping plants; nor do they include wood chips not used in the manufacture of woodpulp.

[2] States with no production are omitted.

Table 6. Pulpwood chip production and receipts in the Northeast, by state and destination and source of wood, 1966

(In thousand rough cord equivalents)

State	Total production (2+3+4)	Produced within the state			Received from other states or provinces		Total received (4+5+6)
		Shipped to other states in Northeast	Shipped outside the Northeast	Received within the state	In the Northeast	Outside the Northeast	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	27.4	6.6	20.8	—	—	—	—
Maine	148.5	7.6	—	140.9	23.4	16.7	181.0
Maryland	46.9	43.7	—	3.2	(D)	(D)	(D)
Massachusetts	5.7	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	(D)
New Hampshire	61.7	20.9	—	40.8	9.5	4.6	54.9
New Jersey	.3	—	—	.3	16.4	—	16.7
New York	51.3	8.4	7.6	35.3	19.1	6.4	60.8
Ohio	38.8	—	—	38.8	65.5	8.5	112.8
Pennsylvania	83.1	.2	—	82.9	36.1	1.3	120.3
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	17.6	17.6	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	76.4	70.5	5.9	—	—	—	—
Total	557.7	181.2	34.3	342.2	181.2	38.1	561.5

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual mills.

Table 7. Miscellaneous wood industry byproducts used in woodpulp manufacture by state and destination and by softwood and hardwood, 1966[1]

(In thousand rough cord equivalents)

State[2]	Total Production			Received in state			Received out of state			
	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	Receiving state
Maine	14.1	0.8	14.9	14.1	0.8	14.9	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	Pennsylvania
New Jersey	.1	.2	.3	.1	.2	.3	—	—	—	—
New York	—	3.0	3.0	—	.8	.8	—	2.2	2.2	Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania	—	.7	.7	—	.7	.7	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	1.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	1.5	1.5	New York
Total	14.2	6.2	20.4	14.2	2.5	16.7	—	3.7	3.7	

[1] Miscellaneous wood industry byproducts includes any wood received by woodpulp mill that is not roundwood or wood chips. Examples are veneer cores, post and pole trimmings, and unchipped slabs and edgings.

[2] States with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 8. Round pulpwood production in Connecticut by counties and species groups, 1966
(In thousand rough cords)

County	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
Fairfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hartford	—	—	1.6	1.6	—	—	—	—	1.6
Litchfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Haven	—	—	3.3	3.3	—	—	—	—	3.3
New London	—	—	.3	.3	—	0.1	0.9	1.0	1.3
Tolland	—	—	.1	.1	—	.1	—	.1	.2
Windham	—	—	.8	.8	—	.7	.5	1.2	2.0
Total	—	—	6.1	6.1	—	0.9	1.4	2.3	8.4

Table 9. Round pulpwood production in Delaware by counties and species groups, 1966
(In thousand rough cords)

County	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
Kent	—	—	2.3	2.3	—	—	0.1	0.1	2.4
New Castle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	—	—	38.5	38.5	0.1	0.3	3.0	3.4	41.9
Total	—	—	40.8	40.8	0.1	0.3	3.1	3.5	44.3

Table 10. Round pulpwood production in Kentucky by counties and species groups, 1966
(In thousand rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
Bath	—	—	1.9	1.9	—	1.6	—	1.6	3.5
Boyd	—	—	.3	.3	—	.4	—	.4	.7
Bracken	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	.1	.1
Caldwell	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	.3	.4	.4
Carter	—	—	.7	.7	—	3.5	.5	4.0	4.7
Crittenden	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.3	.4	.4
Daviess	—	—	—	—	(*)	.1	.1	.2	.2
Estill	—	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	.3
Gallatin	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Grant	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Greenup	—	—	—	—	—	16.6	.1	16.7	16.7
Henderson	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.4	.4
Hopkins	—	—	—	—	.3	.9	1.5	2.7	2.7
Kenton	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Laurel	—	—	7.7	7.7	(*)	3.4	.9	4.3	12.0
Lawrence	—	—	.2	.2	—	.1	—	.1	.3
Lewis	—	—	—	—	—	8.4	—	8.4	8.4
Lincoln	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
McCracken	—	—	—	—	.2	2.7	.9	3.8	3.8
McCreary	—	—	4.7	4.7	.1	(*)	.5	.6	5.3
Mason	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)

Kingsley, Neal P.

1968. **Pulpwood Production in the Northeast — 1966.** NE. Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa.
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A report on the fourth annual canvass of pulpwood production in the 14 Northeastern States, containing data on round pulpwood, pulpwood chips, and wood-industry residue production; and on receipts in region, by state. Round pulpwood production is reported by states, counties, and species groups; pulpwood chips and residues are reported by states for softwoods and hardwoods. Comparisons are made with the previous year's production and the trend in pulpwood production in the Northeast for the past 4 years is shown graphically.

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Muhlenburg	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	.6	.9	.9
Pulaski	—	—	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	1.2
Rowan	—	—	1.9	1.9	—	2.2	.1	2.3	4.2
Union	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	.1
Wayne	—	—	1.6	1.6	—	—	—	—	1.6
Webster	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.4	.6	.6
Whitley	—	—	9.6	9.6	.1	6.3	1.8	8.2	17.8
Total	—	—	30.1	30.1	1.3	46.6	8.6	56.5	86.6

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 11. Round pulpwood production in Maine by counties and species groups, 1966

(In thousand rough cords)

County	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
Androscoggin	3.3	4.1	16.3	23.7	0.2	—	16.6	16.8	40.5
Aroostook	484.8	19.4	(*)	504.2	40.1	—	31.8	71.9	576.1
Cumberland	5.5	3.3	15.4	24.2	.1	—	28.5	28.6	52.8
Franklin	60.4	8.0	6.7	75.1	—	—	52.1	52.1	127.2
Hancock	40.7	15.2	1.8	57.7	2.4	—	12.1	14.5	72.2
Kennebec	10.6	9.8	18.5	38.9	.2	—	34.9	35.1	74.0
Knox	11.4	4.6	1.5	17.5	(*)	—	6.5	6.5	24.0
Lincoln	16.0	4.7	13.1	33.8	.1	—	12.9	13.0	46.8
Oxford	49.7	17.6	16.2	83.5	.8	—	112.2	113.0	196.5
Penobscot	207.6	68.6	3.6	279.8	4.9	—	106.4	111.3	391.1
Piscataquis	255.5	16.6	2.7	274.8	10.3	—	39.4	49.7	324.5
Sagadahoc	6.0	4.5	7.7	18.2	.2	—	9.2	9.4	27.6
Somerset	385.9	15.0	4.6	405.5	.1	—	77.6	77.7	483.2
Waldo	27.0	13.4	4.5	44.9	.6	—	35.6	36.2	81.1
Washington	155.7	53.7	.9	210.3	3.5	—	12.6	16.1	226.4
York	.3	.1	9.8	10.2	—	—	13.4	13.4	23.6
Total	1,720.4	258.6	123.3	2,102.3	63.5	—	601.8[1]	665.3	2,767.6

[1] Total includes 39 thousand cords of oak.

Table 12. Round pulpwood production in Maryland by counties and species groups, 1966
(In thousand rough cords)

County	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
Allegany	—	0.1	4.6	4.7	—	13.1	18.9	32.0	36.7
Anne Arundel	—	—	2.0	2.0	—	.1	—	.1	2.1
Baltimore	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
Calvert	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Caroline	—	—	3.9	3.9	—	.4	—	.4	4.3
Carroll	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.2	.1	.3	.3
Cecil	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.2	.2	.4	.4
Charles	—	—	3.8	3.8	—	—	.1	.1	3.9
Dorchester	—	—	4.4	4.4	—	(*)	.1	.1	4.5
Frederick	—	(*)	.9	.9	—	.1	(*)	.1	1.0
Garrett	—	.1	1.6	1.7	—	20.6	31.0	51.6	53.3
Harford	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
Howard	—	—	.1	.1	—	(*)	—	(*)	.1
Kent	—	—	.2	.2	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	.2
Montgomery	—	(*)	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	.3
Prince Georges	—	—	3.9	3.9	—	.1	.2	.3	4.2
Queen Annes	—	—	.5	.5	—	—	—	—	.5
St. Marys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	—	—	16.2	16.2	0.1	—	.1	.2	16.4
Talbot	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Washington	—	—	.7	.7	—	1.8	.6	2.4	3.1
Wicomico	—	—	8.7	8.7	(*)	.3	.2	.5	9.2
Worcester	—	—	12.0	12.0	(*)	—	.1	.1	12.1
Total	—	0.2	63.9	64.1	0.1	37.1	51.8	89.0	153.1

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 13. Round pulpwood production in Massachusetts by counties and species groups, 1966
(In thousand rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
Barnstable	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1
Berkshire	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
Bristol	—	—	1.1	1.1	—	.2	.2	.4	1.5
Essex	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	1.6	1.6
Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Middlesex	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.3	.3
Plymouth	—	—	3.6	3.6	—	.5	.6	1.1	4.7
Worcester	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	1.5	1.5	1.6
Total	—	—	4.9	4.9	—	0.9	5.2	6.1	11.0

[1] Counties with no production omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 14. Round pulpwood production in New Hampshire by counties and species group, 1966
(In thousand rough cords)

County	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
Belknap	—	0.2	0.3	0.5	—	—	0.9	0.9	1.4
Carroll	0.4	.2	1.3	1.9	—	—	10.0	10.0	11.9
Cheshire	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	.6	.6	.7
Coos	88.3	7.1	2.8	98.2	2.3	—	83.9	86.2	184.4
Grafton	7.6	1.8	2.0	11.4	.1	—	5.0	5.1	16.5
Hillsboro	—	—	—	—	—	—	.8	.8	.8
Merrimack	.1	(*)	.2	.3	—	—	.7	.7	1.0
Rockingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	.8	.8	.8
Strafford	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	5.3	5.3	5.3
Sullivan	.3	—	.1	.4	—	—	(*)	(*)	.4
Total	96.7	9.3	6.8	112.8	2.4	—	108.0	110.4	223.2

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 15. Round pulpwood production in New Jersey by counties and species groups, 1966
(In thousand rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
Atlantic	—	—	6.6	6.6	—	—	0.4	0.4	7.0
Burlington	—	—	12.3	12.3	—	3.9	.4	4.3	16.6
Camden	—	—	4.2	4.2	—	1.3	.1	1.4	5.6
Gloucester	—	—	3.5	3.5	—	2.5	—	2.5	6.0
Monmouth	—	—	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	.4
Ocean	—	—	7.9	7.9	—	—	—	—	7.9
Total	—	—	34.9	34.9	—	7.7	0.9	8.6	43.5

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.

Table 16. Round pulpwood production in New York by counties and species groups, 1966
(In thousand rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
Albany	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.3	1.3
Allegany	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	.6	.6	.9
Broome	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	1.9	1.9	1.9
Cattaraugus	—	—	—	—	1.4	—	2.4	3.8	3.8
Cayuga	0.1	—	.1	.2	—	—	—	—	.2
Chautauqua	—	—	.1	.1	.7	—	1.5	2.2	2.3
Chenango	.5	—	.6	1.1	—	—	.4	.4	1.5
Clinton	8.6	0.4	8.1	17.1	2.6	—	19.7	22.3	39.4

Columbia	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	1.2	1.5	1.5
Cortland	(*)	—	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	.4
Delaware	.3	—	1.5	1.8	(*)	.1	2.6	2.7	4.5
Erie	—	—	—	—	—	—	.7	.7	.7
Essex	6.2	—	2.0	8.2	.6	(*)	41.9	42.5	50.7
Franklin	17.6	.4	.8	18.8	2.4	—	4.6	7.0	25.8
Fulton	.9	—	—	.9	.6	1.6	12.4	14.6	15.5
Genesee	—	—	—	—	—	—	.6	.6	.6
Greene	(*)	—	—	(*)	—	.1	.4	.5	.5
Hamilton	8.5	—	—	8.5	2.6	.7	33.2	36.5	45.0
Herkimer	1.3	.2	.2	1.7	(*)	(*)	4.8	4.8	6.5
Jefferson	.2	.4	3.1	3.7	.3	—	3.0	3.3	7.0
Lewis	5.9	1.0	6.2	13.1	1.2	—	23.6	24.8	37.9
Livingston	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	.2
Montgomery	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	—	.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
Niagara	—	—	—	—	—	—	.8	.8	.8
Onondaga	.1	.1	2.3	2.5	.1	—	2.0	2.1	4.6
Ontario	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	.2
Orleans	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Oswego	.1	.4	.3	.8	(*)	—	9.4	9.4	10.2
Otsego	.3	—	9.5	9.8	—	.4	3.1	3.5	13.3
Rensselear	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	7.0	8.0	8.0
St. Lawrence	22.0	1.5	7.6	31.1	5.5	—	17.2	22.7	53.8
Saratoga	.3	—	1.6	1.9	1.2	2.0	19.9	23.1	25.0
Schenectady	(*)	—	—	(*)	—	.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Schoharie	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.4	3.2	3.6	3.6
Schuyler	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Seneca	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Steuben	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Warren	.3	—	(*)	.3	1.6	3.5	35.6	40.7	41.0
Washington	.4	—	—	.4	.5	2.0	24.1	26.6	27.0
Wayne	.1	—	—	.1	(*)	—	—	(*)	.1
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	.8	.8	.8
Total	73.7	4.4	45.2	123.3	21.7	12.4	281.6	315.7	439.0

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 17. Round pulpwood production in Ohio by counties and species groups, 1966
(In thousand rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
Adams	—	—	—	—	0.1	5.7	0.8	6.6	6.6
Ashland	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.6	1.6	1.7
Ashtabula	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	.5	.5
Athens	—	—	.1	.1	.5	5.0	2.4	7.9	8.0
Belmont	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Brown	—	—	(*)	(*)	.1	1.1	1.2	2.4	2.4
Butler	—	—	(*)	(*)	.1	.6	.7	1.4	1.4
Carroll	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Champaign	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Clark	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
Clermont	—	—	(*)	(*)	.1	.5	1.2	1.8	1.8
Clinton	—	—	.1	.1	.9	1.7	2.9	5.5	5.6
Coshocton	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	30.0	31.1	31.1
Delaware	—	—	—	—	.1	.7	.8	1.6	1.6
Erie	—	—	—	—	(*)	.4	.4	.8	.8
Fairfield	—	—	—	—	.1	.3	.5	.9	.9
Fayette	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	.3	.3
Franklin	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	.2	.5	.5
Gallia	—	—	5.4	5.4	—	6.5	.3	6.8	12.2
Greene	—	—	(*)	(*)	.1	.3	.5	.9	.9
Guernsey	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	11.5	11.5
Hamilton	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.1	1.1
Harrison	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.2
Highland	—	—	.1	.1	.1	4.1	.6	4.8	4.9
Hocking	—	—	—	—	1.8	13.9	2.5	18.2	18.2

Holmes	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	3.7	3.7
Huron	—	—	—	—	.1	.6	.7	1.4	1.4
Jackson	—	—	.7	.7	.3	30.5	.6	31.4	32.1
Knox	—	—	—	—	—	.1	5.5	5.6	5.6
Lawrence	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	18.8	.1	18.9	19.9
Licking	—	—	—	—	(*)	.2	9.4	9.6	9.6
Logan	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Lorain	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.6	.9	.9
Meigs	—	—	1.9	1.9	.1	1.1	.4	1.6	3.5
Monroe	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	.5	.5
Montgomery	—	—	(*)	(*)	.3	.5	.7	1.5	1.5
Morgan	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.2
Morrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Muskingum	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.9	20.9	20.9
Noble	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.6	9.6	9.6
Perry	—	—	—	—	.4	2.8	1.6	4.8	4.8
Pickaway	—	—	—	—	.1	.7	.2	1.0	1.0
Pike	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	18.9	7.7	26.6	26.6
Preble	—	—	.1	.1	(*)	.3	.4	.7	.8
Richland	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.3	.3
Ross	—	—	—	—	.3	13.1	.8	14.2	14.2
Scioto	—	—	.1	.1	.1	28.0	1.0	29.1	29.2
Seneca	—	—	—	—	(*)	.3	.3	.6	.6
Stark	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.4	.4
Tuscarawas	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	4.5	4 5
Union	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Vinton	—	—	(*)	(*)	.5	22.8	1.0	24.3	24.3
Warren	—	—	.1	.1	.3	.3	.5	1.1	1.2
Washington	—	—	.7	.7	—	—	5.6	5.6	6.3
Wayne	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Wyandot	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Total	—	—	10.4	10.4	6.6	181.7	138.0	326.3	336.7

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 18. Round pulpwood production in Pennsylvania by counties and species groups, 1966

(In thousand rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
Adams	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	3.5	1.7	5.2	5.4
Armstrong	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.9	1.1	1.1
Bedford	—	0.3	10.4	10.7	0.1	19.2	26.0	45.3	56.0
Berks	—	—	.3	.3	—	—	.2	.2	.5
Blair	—	.1	1.2	1.3	(*)	2.5	3.9	6.4	7.7
Bradford	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	—	.8	.8	.8
Butler	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Cambria	—	(*)	.6	.6	(*)	2.8	3.2	6.0	6.6
Cameron	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	—	.6	2.6	3.2	3.2
Centre	—	.9	2.5	3.4	—	27.5	13.5	41.0	44.4
Chester	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Clarion	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	1.1	.9	2.0	2.0
Clearfield	—	1.8	5.0	6.8	.2	44.7	26.8	71.7	78.5
Clinton	—	.2	.8	1.0	—	8.8	2.8	11.6	12.6
Columbia	—	—	2.0	2.0	—	4.9	4.6	9.5	11.5
Crawford	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	1.1	9.5	10.6	10.6
Cumberland	—	—	.8	.8	—	3.3	1.6	4.9	5.7
Dauphin	—	—	.3	.3	—	1.9	1.9	3.8	4.1
Elk	—	(*)	.6	.6	—	1.7	28.5	30.2	30.8
Erie	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	3.6	3.6
Fayette	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	1.7	3.0	4.7	4.7
Forest	—	—	.1	.1	—	2.3	8.1	10.4	10.5
Franklin	—	(*)	1.2	1.2	—	7.1	3.3	10.4	11.6
Fulton	—	.2	5.2	5.4	(*)	11.2	4.2	15.4	20.8

Greene	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Huntingdon	—	3.6	13.9	17.5	.1	24.3	19.3	43.7	61.2
Indiana	—	.1	2.1	2.2	—	.7	1.0	1.7	3.9
Jefferson	—	(*)	.2	.2	—	1.4	7.8	9.2	9.4
Juniata	—	.6	3.5	4.1	(*)	11.2	3.5	14.7	18.8
Lancaster	—	—	.1	.1	—	.3	.3	.6	.7
Luzerne	—	—	1.1	1.1	—	4.7	5.7	10.4	11.5
Lycoming	—	(*)	.1	.1	—	1.3	.8	2.1	2.2
McKean	—	(*)	.3	.3	—	(*)	37.7	37.7	38.0
Mercer	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.4	.8	.8
Mifflin	—	.3	.6	.9	(*)	1.9	1.5	3.4	4.3
Montour	—	—	.5	.5	—	2.8	1.2	4.0	4.5
Northumberland	—	—	2.7	2.7	—	6.8	3.7	10.5	13.2
Perry	—	.1	2.3	2.4	(*)	4.6	1.9	6.5	8.9
Potter	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	3.5	3.5	3.5
Schuylkill	—	—	1.3	1.3	—	5.2	5.6	10.8	12.1
Snyder	—	(*)	2.3	2.3	—	8.7	3.2	11.9	14.2
Somerset	—	.1	1.0	1.1	—	10.0	13.2	23.2	24.3
Sullivan	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	1.7	1.7	1.9
Susquehanna	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	1.2	1.2	1.2
Tioga	—	(*)	.3	.3	—	—	1.9	1.9	2.2
Union	—	—	1.1	1.1	—	16.9	4.3	21.2	22.3
Venango	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	7.8	7.7	15.5	15.5
Warren	—	(*)	.1	.1	—	.9	10.1	11.0	11.1
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	.8	.8	.8
Wayne	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	1.0
Westmoreland	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
York	—	—	.6	.6	—	4.6	2.2	6.8	7.4
Total	—	8.3	65.5	73.8	0.4	260.6	292.8	553.8	627.6

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.
* Less than 50 cords.

Table 19. Round pulpwood production in Rhode Island by counties and species groups, 1966

(In thousand rough cords)

County	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
Bristol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kent	—	—	0.5	0.5	—	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.1
Newport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Providence	—	—	.9	.9	—	.2	.1	.3	1.2
Washington	—	—	.2	.2	—	.1	.1	.2	.4
Total	—	—	1.6	1.6	—	0.8	0.3	1.1	2.7

Table 20. Round pulpwood production in Vermont by counties and species groups, 1966

(In thousand rough cords)

County	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
Addison	1.9	—	—	1.9	0.1	—	3.9	4.0	5.9
Bennington	.6	—	—	.6	(*)	0.1	2.6	2.7	3.3
Caledonia	12.1	1.1	0.9	14.1	.1	—	1.3	1.4	15.5
Chittenden	.4	—	1.4	1.8	.2	—	2.3	2.5	4.3
Essex	37.4	.5	(*)	37.9	.5	—	9.0	9.5	47.4
Franklin	.9	—	—	.9	—	—	1.4	1.4	2.3
Grand Isle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lamoille	4.4	—	—	4.4	—	—	—	—	4.4
Orange	.7	(*)	.1	.8	(*)	—	.1	.1	.9
Orleans	11.9	.9	.5	13.3	(*)	—	.4	.4	13.7
Rutland	1.3	—	—	1.3	.1	.2	4.4	4.7	6.0
Washington	4.6	.1	.2	4.9	(*)	—	.8	.8	5.7
Windham	8.9	—	—	8.9	.5	—	(*)	.5	9.4
Windsor	6.2	(*)	.1	6.3	.1	(*)	.8	.9	7.2
Total	91.3	2.6	3.2	97.1	1.6	0.3	27.0	28.9	126.0

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 21. Round pulpwood production in West Virginia by counties and species groups, 1966
(In thousand rough cords)

County[1]	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
Berkeley	—	—	8.0	8.0	—	3.4	0.9	4.3	12.3
Boone	—	—	.1	.1	—	.2	.2	.4	.5
Braxton	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Cabell	(*)	(*)	.5	.5	—	—	—	—	.5
Calhoun	(*)	(*)	.3	.3	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	.3
Doddridge	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fayette	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
Gilmer	—	(*)	.1	.1	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1
Grant	(*)	(*)	5.4	5.4	—	17.5	17.4	34.9	40.3
Greenbrier	—	—	1.7	1.7	—	16.9	13.8	30.7	32.4
Hampshire	0.2	0.2	18.0	18.4	—	12.6	12.3	24.9	43.3
Hancock	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hardy	.1	.1	7.2	7.4	—	11.2	11.2	22.4	29.8
Harrison	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Jackson	(*)	(*)	.4	.4	—	.1	.1	.2	.6
Jefferson	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	.1
Kanawha	(*)	(*)	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	.2
Lincoln	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Mason	(*)	(*)	3.7	3.7	—	.4	.1	.5	4.2
Mineral	.1	(*)	4.5	4.6	—	12.8	12.8	25.6	30.2
Monongalia	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Monroe	(*)	.1	3.0	3.1	—	11.6	9.6	21.2	24.3
Morgan	—	—	8.2	8.2	—	5.5	1.2	6.7	14.9
Nicholas	(*)	(*)	.2	.2	—	.4	.4	.8	1.0

Pendleton	.1	.2	2.7	3.0	—	3.3	3.1	6.4	9.4
Pleasants	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pocahontas	(*)	(*)	1.9	1.9	—	6.3	5.5	11.8	13.7
Preston	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	1.9	1.7	3.6	3.6
Putnam	.1	.1	6.0	6.2	—	—	—	—	6.2
Raleigh	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
Randolph	(*)	(*)	.2	.2	—	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.6
Ritchie	(*)	(*)	1.5	1.5	—	.1	.1	.2	1.7
Roane	(*)	(*)	.4	.4	—	.7	.3	1.0	1.4
Summers	—	(*)	.2	.2	—	.5	.4	.9	1.1
Tucker	(*)	(*)	.1	.1	—	2.0	2.0	4.0	4.1
Wayne	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Webster	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wirt	(*)	(*)	1.6	1.6	—	.8	.5	1.3	2.9
Wood	.1	.1	6.8	7.0	—	.2	.5	.7	7.7
Total	0.7	0.8	83.0	84.5	—	109.9	95.5	205.4	289.9

[1] Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

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